

The Daily State Chronicle.

VOL. VII.—NO. 50.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

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LABOR'S STRUGGLE.

STRIKES AND VICTORIES BY THE WORKING ARMY.

Higher Wages and Shorter Hours Still the Cry—Non-Unionist Workmen Stoned by Unionists.

Workmen Winning in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, May 2.—The moulder's difficulty is about settled. In all but two instances the ten per cent. increase has been acceded to. These are the Schaefer and Excelsior foundries.

Minneapolis Workmen Win a Point.
MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Three hundred employees on the construction of a street railway struck this morning for an advance of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. After remaining out two hours the demand was acceded to and the men returned to work.

The journeymen plumbers to the number of about 2,000 struck to day for nine hours. They have been working ten hours a day.

A Great Parade in Marseilles.
MARSEILLES, May 2.—Not less than 50,000 workmen participated in the celebration of May day in the city yesterday.

30,000 Planning Mill Hands Strike.
CHICAGO, May 2.—All the employees in the planing mill establishment of the south-west side, struck this morning for the eight hour day and eight hours pay. Before night, the strikers claim, every planing mill employe in the city, numbering all the way from 20,000 to 30,000 men will strike.

One Thousand Carpenters Strike for 8 Hours.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—One thousand carpenters went out on a strike here this morning, demanding 8 hours as a day's work with no reduction in wages. Twenty boss carpenters have conceded the strikers' demand, and the trouble will probably amicably settled in a day or two. The carpenters are now holding a meeting at Beck's hall, discussing the situation.

3,000 Moulders Out.
CHICAGO, May 2.—The number of moulders out is estimated at 3,000. Eighteen hundred were employed at the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, the largest concern of the kind in Chicago. The manager of the establishment said he expected the strike of his men would be settled this afternoon and work resumed to-morrow morning.

Three Thousand Men Refuse to go to Work.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The second day of the carpenters' strike opened this morning with nearly three thousand men refusing to work unless their demand for an advance of five cents an hour was acceded to.

Violence at Chicago.
CHICAGO, May 2.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon a number of non-union moulders, who were being conveyed in a bus to McCormick's Harvesting machine works, were attacked by strikers at Blue Island avenue and Thirty-second street. The windows of the bus were broken, and several of the occupants more or less injured. The driver dodged the rocks which were aimed at his head, and, lashing his horses, succeeded in escaping. A report of the assault was telegraphed to the nearest police station, and a squad of officers were sent to the works.

Riot makers Sentenced.
BOSTON, May 2.—Mahoney and Ryan, the two striking employees of J. P. Squire & Co., were arrested Wednesday evening, charged with inciting attacks on the Italian employees of the firm, were arraigned in the district court yesterday, convicted, and sentenced respectively to four and six months in the city prison. They appealed, and in default of bail, were committed for the grand jury.

Working for the Clerks.
WISNIEG, Minn., May 2.—Labor organizations, and their sympathizers, to the number of 4,000, paraded three streets last evening. The demonstration was had to help the cause of store clerks. All the labor unions have notified merchants that their patronage will be withdrawn from all who refuse to close at 7 o'clock. The demand for nine hours a day, eight on Saturdays, was conceded yesterday to all trades which applied for it.

The Strike in Boston Quiet.
BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The strike of the carpenters is proceeding in a peaceful and quiet manner. The number of carpenters that struck yesterday was 1,650.

Ill Temper in Rome.
ROME, May 2.—In two instances today the military detachments engaged in patrolling and clearing the streets have been resisted by ugly tempered groups of citizens. In these affairs the soldiers secured thirty prisoners.

Great Riot in France.
PARIS, May 2.—Information has just reached here that a critical condition of affairs exists in the department of the north. The striking frontiers, who are taking and resisting the troops, have been joined by 3,000 strikers, who have marched from Roubaix to their assistance. Reinforcements of troops have been summoned and are being hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

To Elect a Successor to Mr. Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Governor Beaver has called for a special election on May 20th to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Samuel J. Randall.

Another Bank Run Down.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 2.—The Fidelity Surety, Trust & Safe Deposit Co. suspended payment this morning.

SILCOTT'S STEAL.

Some Congressmen Who Think that the Government Should not Sustain the Loss—Return Their Salaries into the Treasury.

(By United Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Representatives Sayers, of Texas, and Bland, of Missouri, have covered into the treasury the money stolen by Silcott, which the court of claims determined was due them. During the discussion of the Silcott bill in the House, these gentlemen held that the members and not the government should suffer the loss of the money. As there was no other way for the treasury department to accept the money, it was turned into the "conscience fund." The other members, who believe that they are not entitled to this money, propose to introduce a bill authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to cover into the treasury at the end of the session, any money remaining in his hands. They will then decline to draw the money to their credit for November salaries.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

Makes a Speech—In Which He Discusses the Financial Situation.

(By United Press.)
BOSTON, May 2.—At the annual dinner of the Butler Club last evening, Gen. Benj. F. Butler made a lengthy speech which was devoted almost wholly to the subject of the present deplorable financial condition of the farmers of the country. He referred to the Farmers' Alliance, with its formidable proportions, which, if held together, will be irresistible. It claims to be non-political, but it is successful in will destroy both political parties and become a political party itself. The general compared the condition of the farmer as a workman with that of a carpenter, showing that while the farmer's profits would be \$112.50 for his crop, the carpenter, for a less expenditure of time and energy, would get \$960, figuring upon the basis of the present value of corn within twenty-four hours' ride of Chicago.

BASEBALL.

(By United Press.)

Players' League.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, New York 3.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2, Boston 6.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 1, Buffalo 4.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Chicago 10.

National League.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7, New York 6.

At Brooklyn—Boston 11, Brooklyn 2.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 1, Cincinnati 6.

At Chicago—Chicago 7, Pittsburg 9.

American Association.

At Syracuse—Syracuse 9, Brooklyn 3.

At Rochester—Rochester 3, Athletic 6.

At Toledo—Toledo 13, Columbus 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 11, Louisville 3.

Atlantic League.

At Washington—Washington 10, Worcester 5.

At Wilmington—Wilmington 2, New Haven 13.

At Newark—Newark 8, Hartford 3.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, Jersey City 4.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Unimportant Days in Both Senate and House.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 2. (Senate).—The Senate spent most of to-day discussing the customs administrative bill, which with several amendments was finally passed.

Senator Jones' silver bill was made the unfinished business for Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—House.—The House to-day debated and finally rejected the international copyright bill by a vote of 98 yeas, 126 nays.

NEGROES IN DISTRESS.

In Oklahoma—Emmigrants Seeking Aid.

(By United Press.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2.—Two colored men have arrived here in an exhausted condition from the negro settlement in Oklahoma where they say a deplorable condition of affairs exists.

These men came up for help, and their appearance indicates that they need it. They say their brethren in Oklahoma have nothing left to tide them over till crop time, neither clothing nor food.

They report that there is much sickness among the negroes, who are nearly all in a state of semi-starvation.

Third Congressional District Convention.

The democratic executive committee of the Third congressional district met at Magnolia last Thursday. The district convention for the nomination of the democratic candidate for Congress was called to meet at Clinton on July 27th.

A Collision at Sea.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, May 2.—The British steamer Saltwick collided with the British steamer Mount Olivet, at Gibraltar, and the latter was so badly damaged that she sank. The Mount Olivet was an iron screw steamer of 1639 tons and was bound from Iolite for Montreal.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—Governor Hill has signed the ballot reform measure.

CRUISER NO. 6.

AN IMPORTANT ADDITION TO UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

A Description of the New Vessel—For Which Bids Will be Opened Next Month.

(By United Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Proposals for the construction of Cruiser No. 6, will be opened at the navy department on June 10, and a number of bids are expected. The vessel is to be of 5,500 tons displacement, and is to have twin screws. Her dimensions are:

Length on mean load waterline, 330 feet; breadth, extreme, 53 feet; draught of water, mean 21 feet, 6 inches; displacement in normal draught, 5,500 tons; indicated horse-power, 13,500; speed 20 knots. The hull is to be subdivided into numerous water-tight compartments. The machinery as designed by the bureau of steam engineering is intended to develop 13,500 when at its maximum, which will propel the ship about 204 knots. The engines are two in number, of the inverted vertical direct acting type, triple expansion, one on each shaft, the ship being propelled by twin screws. The boilers are the largest ever built in the United States, and are six in number. The main battery consists of two eight-inch and ten four-inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery consists of eight six-pounders, six three-pounders and fourteen machine guns, mounted, to be clear of the smoke and fire of the main battery and for efficient action against boat attacks. Wherever practicable, protection is afforded the machine guns by plating two and a quarter inches thick.

DURHAM BUDGET.

A Complimentary Reception—An Interesting Meeting in Progress—Personals.

CHRONICLE BUREAU,
DURHAM, N. C., May 2, 1890.

Your correspondent was shown the instrument which the Russian optician, Dr. Harmon, uses to ascertain the power of the eye and the strength of glass needed. This was invented by the doctor, and is indeed a remarkable invention.

The stamp sales made at the Durham revenue office during the month of April, amounted to \$69,600, and yet they say Durham should not have a public building.

A reception will be tendered Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Smith this evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms after the concert is over.

A large number of traveling men stop here daily, and they say that Durham is much livelier than she was a year ago.

The Y. M. C. A. rooms, after having been closed for several days to give Mr. Oscar T. Smith the genial and affable secretary, a vacation, are again open.

A very interesting revival is being carried on at Carr church, in East Durham, by Rev. N. M. Johnson, the devoted and untiring pastor of that church. He is assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nelson. There have been, up to date, nearly a hundred converts. At the meeting last evening about twenty-five were at the penitents' altar. All the congregation seemed to be deeply interested and the Christians are all hard at work.

Our hose companies are practising daily, and will, we hope, make a good show at their meeting at Charlotte.

Personals.

Col. H. A. Edmondson, of South Boston has been spending several days in town.

Mr. W. H. Hill, of Danville, is here.

Capt. A. Mangum, of Flat River, is in town.

Miss Madge Morehead returned from Peace Institute this afternoon.

Miss Alice Jones is visiting Miss Pattie Styron.

Send a Farmer to Congress.

Under this head the Concord Times says:

The farmers constitute, of course, the bulk of the voters. Just now they are demanding many much-needed reforms. It strikes us that the only sure way to see those reforms inaugurated is for the farmers to unite and send to Congress men from their own ranks—men whose interests are identical with theirs and who cannot be bribed into writing their principles and the farmers' rights away. A representative of the farmers knows exactly what they need, and could be instrumental in shaping legislation for the amelioration of their condition. They would be apt to do it, too, and would not rest as soon as they were elected.

We believe the farmers have in Capt. Sydney B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, a man who, if elected, would represent them in deed and in fact. He is a farmer himself, and has made the needs of the farmers in matters of legislation a study for many years. He has served with distinguished success in the State Legislature, and never betrayed a trust there. The farmers look upon him as their friend, and we do not believe there is a man in this district who could or would serve them better. He is a close student of political science, and is also a practical man. Moreover, he is a man of the strictest integrity and highest character.

Cabarrus county instructed for Capt. Alexander for Congress in the convention of 1888. He is now more popular in the county than he was then. We believe he will go to the convention this year with Cabarrus solid at his back.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Hon. Lewis F. Allen, uncle of ex-President Cleveland, died this afternoon aged ninety years.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The programme of Speaker Reed and the Republicans for taking the control of congressional elections into their hands, by an act of Congress, shows the utter desperation to which they have been reduced, in view of the tidal wave of popular indignation which threatens to overwhelm them. They read the handwriting on the wall, in the late State elections, all over the country; and they look forward to the tide of November with dread, amounting to despair. The "bloody shirt" is played out, and the protective policy is a two-edged sword, which cuts both ways; and while, as the creature of the monopolists, they dare not abandon it, they have ceased to confide in its power to charm. They are aware that the farmers, the mechanics, and laboring classes can no longer be gulled by the false pretense that high tariffs are imposed for their benefit, by increasing the prices of agricultural products and the rate of wages. They know that the lie is played out; and their last desperate hope is, that they may increase the number of Republican members of Congress from the South by putting the control of the whole machinery of the elections into the hands of the negro vote, although they have alienated and disgusted intelligent negroes by the parsimony with which they have doled out patronage to that class. As an illustration, or, as illustrations, here are James Harris and John Hyman, the first, the best Republican speaker in the State, and the second, a shrewd, intelligent leader of his race, filling the positions of night watchmen. Harris is honored with that position at the treasury department, for which he is paid the sum of two dollars per day, while there are, I know not how many white Republicans from the State, that nobody ever heard of out of their neighborhood, who are receiving their \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,400 and \$1,600 for welding a steel pen six or seven hours in the day. Hyman has a similar position in the department of agriculture.

It is surprising that Southern Democrats do not see the advantage they have and that they neglect to use efforts to convince the colored voters that they are heavily burdened by a high tariff, while they receive no benefit from it. There is no class of the American people who have so little interest in the protective policy. It is rare that they are employed in any branch of business that enjoys protection. Almost the only factory labor they do is in the manufacture of tobacco; and tobacco, instead of being protected, is heavily taxed.

They should be made to understand that it is not necessary to wear fine clothes that come from England, in order to be compelled to pay the tariff tax, for the American manufacturers raise the price of their goods up to the mark of the high tariff, and the people, white and black, pay seven dollars for every one they pay to the government. Line upon line and precept upon precept should be uttered all over the South, until the people, white and black, understand it.

DANIEL R. GOODLEE.

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CITY AFFAIRS.

ELECTION OF VARIOUS OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

Resignations of Mr. R. T. Gray as City Attorney—And of Mr. Holding as a Member of the Board—Other Matters of Interest.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last night. A caucus of the Democratic members of the board was held before the session to nominate certain city officers to be elected at the meeting.

The street committee recommended that Mr. Jones be allowed \$25 for damages to his well, caused by the digging of trenches near it.

The market committee presented a petition from the butchers and other occupants of the market, to have the market house closed from 12 o'clock m to 4 o'clock p. m. during the day. It was so ordered, to take effect May 15th.

Metropolitan Hall was granted to the Victor fire company to be used by them for an entertainment.

Alderman Holding offered his resignation as a member of the board and the resignation was accepted.

A communication was received from the Raleigh Cornet band asking the city to pay a debt hanging over them. Mr. Jun Turner, a member of the board, appeared before the board proposing to turn over to the city the property of the band, amounting to several hundred dollars, upon condition of the payment of the debt. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

The city ordinances were amended requiring every owner of smoke stacks within the city limits to put a spark arrester over the same.

Upon motion of Alderman Latta the board proceeded with the election of certain city officers with the following result:

J. N. Holding, city attorney; W. Z. Blake, street commissioner; T. W. Blake, keeper city clock; Hal Weather-spoke, keeper of the market; S. T. O'Neal, weigh master; Seth Jones, keeper city cemetery; Sampson Anderson, keeper Mt. Hope cemetery.

The old police force were all re-elected.

Previous to the election of Mr. Holding to the position, Mr. R. T. Gray offered his resignation as city attorney. He had written a letter to Alderman Snelling, of the Democratic caucus, stating that professional duties and private business necessitated his retirement as city attorney, and requested that if his name should be presented for the position in the caucus, that Mr. Snelling would withdraw it and present his letter. In the caucus Mr. Gray was renominated, but when his letter was read his name was withdrawn as requested.

During the session of the board, Alderman Wilder offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The retiring city attorney R. T. Gray, Esq., has found it impracticable from business engagements requiring his absence from the city much of his time to serve the city for a longer period; and

WHEREAS, During his term of office, many important and material improvements have been made by the city, which required much labor and efficient professional services, all of which said attorney performed with untiring zeal and faithfulness, and in a manner most beneficial to the city, and with perfect satisfaction this board;

Therefore, be it resolved by the board of aldermen of the city of Raleigh:

1st. That the board with regret parts with the services and wise counsel of said attorney.

2nd. That this board tender to Mr. Gray its grateful acknowledgments of his faithful work and services during his term of office.

On the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Gray made a pleasant response in which he referred to the great progress made by the city during the past few years, and expressed his gratification and appreciation at having been elected city attorney for several successive terms.

FACULTY ELECTED.

The Trustees of Durham District Conference School in Session at Burlington.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

Thursday night last the following trustees of the Durham district conference school met at Burlington: Rev. J. T. Harris, J. S. Carr, J. A. Johnston, S. S. Webb, C. W. Bynum, A. H. Merritt, Dr. B. A. Sellars and G. W. Anthony. Associated with them to help advise was Dr. J. F. Crowell, president of Trinity College.

Mr. Wilber E. Ormond, of Hookerton, N. C., now in the senior class at Trinity, was unanimously elected principal, with Mrs. Lulu Wilson Weathers, of Burlington, 1st lady principal, and Miss Sophronia Atwater, of Bynum's, N. C., teacher of instrumental and vocal music and elocution.

Such a team will be bound to succeed, and their many friends will, no doubt congratulate them on getting places in a new school with such advantages as this school starts with. Tell your readers that Burlington will soon have a school that she is proud of.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Cleveland Appears Before it for Practice.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Ex-President Cleveland appeared in the Supreme Court this afternoon to argue the case in which he is of counsel, but although the case was reached, the court determined that in the time left it could not be disposed of and so it went over until the October term. The court at 2:30 adjourned until May 5, when decisions will be rendered. The court will then take another recess until May 19, when further decisions will be rendered and the court will then adjourn for the term.

COWS OR CONSUMPTION?

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

It is not perhaps known to all of your readers that tuberculosis, which is by far the most common form of consumption, can be contracted by drinking the milk of cows infected with that disease. It has been said that approximately one-seventh of the human race perish from this disease. If this be true any practical facts bearing on the subject cannot fail to be of interest.

Ever since Koch first announced the bacterial origin of tuberculosis and described the tubercle bacilli, all subsequent experimentation has but abundantly corroborated his conclusions. The disease, like many others, is due to a distinctive bacillus or germ which is readily recognizable by experts.

Probably the most common source of the propagation of tuberculosis is the phthisic sputum of tuberculous persons. The expectorated excrement, being carelessly deposited on the streets or elsewhere, (instead of in handkerchiefs or vessels, to be subsequently buried or burned, as should always be done) becomes dried, pulverized, and disseminated in the atmosphere as dust. The inhalation of this dust plants the death-dealing bacilli in the lungs and tuberculosis is developed. In this way it is that most cases develop in the lungs. Koch declared that the danger of getting the tubercle bacilli from tuberculous animals, while by no means to be underrated, was very much less than the danger from phthisic sputum. As tuberculous animals produce no sputum, the source of contagion here lies in either drinking the milk or eating the flesh of the animals thus affected. The latter danger amounts to very little in view of the cooking of the flesh, but the danger from milk, in the light of recent investigations, appears to be much greater than Koch supposed. It is the result of these investigations that is the object of this article to cite. They were made by Dr. Harold C. Ernst, of Boston, and are described in full by him in a bulletin issued last month from the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

Koch asserted that tuberculosis from cow's milk needed only to be feared when the mammary glands themselves were involved, and that it was only necessary to ascertain the existence or absence of actual lesions of the udder, in order to take care accordingly. But Dr. Ernst's experiments lead him to conclude that the milk of tuberculous cows is dangerous in the absence of all such lesions whatever, and he sums up the results of his experiments as follows:

1st, and emphatically, the milk from cows affected with tuberculosis in any part of the body may contain the virus of the disease.

2nd, The virus is present whether there is disease of the udder or not.

3rd, There is no ground for the assertion that there must be a lesion of the udder before the milk can contain the infection of tuberculosis.

4th, On the contrary, the bacilli of tuberculosis are present and active in a very large proportion of cases in the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis, but with no discoverable lesion of the udder.